World Production and Trade

United States Department of Agriculture
Foreign Agricultural Service
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Weekly Roundup

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The Foreign Agricultural Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture today reported the following developments in world agriculture and trade.

EXPORT SALES

U.S. EXPORT SALES Show Gains in Volume Over Last Year. The following table compares accumulated exports and unshipped outstanding sales for similar periods in the 1985/86 and 1986/87 marketing years as reported under the Export Sales Reporting Program. Data for 1985/86 are as of Sept. 5, 1985, while data for 1986/87 are as of Sept. 4, 1986. Accumulated exports are commodities which have been sold and exported. Unshipped outstanding sales are commodities which have been sold but not yet exported. Data are measured in thousand units (metric tons/bales).

COMMODITY	YEAR BEGINNING	ACCUMULATED EXPORTS 85/86	ACCUMULATED EXPORTS 86/87	OUTSTANDING SALES 85/86	OUTSTANDING SALES 86/87
Wheat	June 1	6,266	8,127	3,799	4,848
Corn	Sept. 1	0	72	6,665	6,309
Grain Sorghum	Sept. 1	0	33	1,634	884
Soybeans	Sept. 1	129	45	2,177	3,604
Rice	Aug. 1	171	376	478	581
Cotton	Aug. 1	215	433	1,046	3,636

GRAIN AND FEED

CANADIAN Grain Handler Strike Continues. The Thunder Bay grain handlers strike, which began September 3, has temporarily halted operations at Canada's main export port. More than 50 percent of Canada's grain exports pass through Thunder Bay, so a long strike could limit 1986/87 grain exports. However, enough grain for near-term (2-3 weeks) commitments is located in terminals east of Thunder Bay so if the strike is short, it is not expected to have a significant impact. To avoid the possible complications of a longer strike, exporters have begun to use alternative means, such as rail, to move grain to eastern ports. The 1981 Canadian grain handlers strike ran 16 days and had little lasting impact on Canadian grain exports.

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SALLY KLUSARITZ, Editor, Tel. (202) 447-3448. Additional copies may be obtained from FAS Media and Public Affairs Branch, 5922-S, Washington, D.C. 20250. Tel. (202) 447-7937.

TURKEY Buys Wheat Elsewhere, Despite Available EEP Wheat. Despite the availability of 500,000 tons of U.S. wheat under the Export Enhancement Program (EEP), Turkey recently purchased wheat from the European Community (EC), Australia and Argentina. The wheat reportedly sold for between $79-$83 per ton free on board (fob), which is somewhat lower than recent EEP business ($87/ton fob). The low competitor prices may indicate willingness to match low U.S. prices. Turkey purchased 500,000 tons of EEP wheat in 1985/86 (July-June) when its total imports reached nearly 1 million tons.

OILSEEDS AND PRODUCTS

INDONESIAN Soybean Meal Imports from UNITED STATES Increase. Indonesian soybean meal imports from the United States increased dramatically from March to June 1986 as shipments from China, Indonesia's main supplier, declined. Imports from China are now expected to resume and those from the United States are expected to slacken somewhat in 1987. However, due to competitive prices, the level of imports from the United States is forecast to remain relatively high. Indonesia imported 20,000 tons of soybean meal from the United States in 1985 and is expected to import 175,000 tons in 1986 and 100,000 tons in 1987.

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY Beef Stocks Remain Large. The European Community's (EC) huge stockpile of beef will continue to be a price depressant on the world beef market in 1987, and most likely into 1988. Data compiled from August 1986 reports indicate that EC beef stocks, which began the 1986 calendar year at 1.2 million tons (carcass weight equivalent), most likely will end the year at about 1.1 million tons. This relatively minor drop indicates that the two recently large EC sales, 175,000 tons to the USSR in 1985 and 200,000 tons to Brazil in 1986, have had little effect in reducing stocks.

EC beef production for calendar years 1984, 1985 and 1986 has remained at least 350,000 tons above its 1983 production level of 7.38 million tons, and is expected to increase slightly in 1987. EC beef exports for 1987 are projected at about 850,000 tons, the highest level yet, implying continued large quantity sales, perhaps to the USSR again.

While low prices have been reported for EC sales to the USSR ($262 per ton for forequarters and $578 per ton for hindquarters) and Brazil ($660 per ton), prices also have been reported for sales to the Caribbean islands at US $1,212 per ton landed (about 55¢ per pound). EC beef stocks below 450,000 tons (prior 1984 levels) had little impact on world prices.

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WORLD Meat Production Expanding Slowly. World meat production is projected up 1 percent this year with an additional 1-percent increase expected in 1987. The projected growth in production is due largely to expanding Chinese pork and U.S. poultry production.

World Meat Production
Million tons

	1985	1986 1/	1987 1/
Beef/Veal	42.9	42.6	42.3
Pork	54.1	54.7	55.6
Sheep and Goat	4.8	4.7	4.8
Total Red Meat	101.7	102.1	102.6
Poultry	25.2	26.1	27.3
Total	126.9	128.2	129.9 2/

1/ Forecast. 2/ Does not add to totals due to rounding.

World beef and veal production is estimated at 42.6 million tons for 1986, down about 220,000 tons from 1985 and is forecast to fall nearly 1 percent or 350,000 tons in 1987.

Beginning 1987 cattle numbers are forecast to be down slightly to 952 million head, a continuation of the somewhat larger decline last year. Herd reductions are expected in the United States, Canada, the EC-12, Argentina and Eastern Europe.

U.S. cattle numbers are expected to fall about 3.7 million head during 1986 to 101.8 million head, the fifth year of decline. U.S. beef production is expected to be up slightly this year because of higher slaughter levels. For 1987, beef production is projected to decline largely because of a drop in cow slaughter.

In the EC, beginning 1987 cattle numbers are projected to be down about 1.2 million head as dairy herd culling continues. EC beef production, after dropping 100,000 tons during 1986, is projected to be up slightly in 1987 due to increased cow culling.

In Argentina, cattle numbers are expected to be down about 2 percent at the start of 1987, despite higher cattle prices this year. Culling continues because of weak export markets and heavy producer debt and tax burdens. Beef production for 1987 is projected to continue to fall due to the drop in slaughter cattle numbers.

In the Soviet Union, cattle numbers are projected to expand this year because of abundant forage supplies. Beef production is also projected to continue to expand.

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Australian cattle numbers are projected to be up only slightly during 1986 because of dry weather in Southern Queensland. Recent rains have brought relief and if pasture conditions continue to improve, herd growth is expected to be stronger next year. Beef production is up 3 percent with high slaughter levels in the first 6 months because of dry weather. Carcass weights are also up this year and are expected to be up next year. This seems to be due in part to increased grain feeding made possible by low grain prices.

	Cattle and Buffalo Inventory			Beef and Veal Production		
	1985	1986 1/	1987 2/	1985	1986 2/	1987 2/
	---------Million head----			------Million tons----		
Canada	11.0	10.6	10.3	1.04	1.02	0.99
USA	109.7	105.5	101.8	11.00	11.08	10.41
Argentina	58.8	57.6	56.5	2.74	2.70	2.65
Uruguay	9.9	10.0	10.4	0.34	0.31	0.30
EC-12	84.8	83.6	82.4	7.84	7.74	7.76
Eastern Europe	37.8	36.8	36.7	2.55	2.40	2.37
USSR	121.1	120.8	122.0	7.40	7.60	7.70
Australia	22.8	23.2	23.3	1.34	1.38	1.39
New Zealand	7.8	7.9	8.5	0.48	0.49	0.55
World Total 3/	963.5	958.2	952.0	42.87	42.65	42.30

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Forecast. 3/ 50 countries.

World pork production is forecast up almost 700,000 tons in 1986 and an increase of over 800,000 tons is expected for 1987, mostly due to expanding production in China. World hog numbers rose over 3 percent in 1985 as the Chinese herd continued its rapid expansion. A somewhat slower increase is expected during 1986 as Chinese herd growth slows. Chinese pork production is projected to continue increasing both this year and in 1987 despite falling hog prices and higher feed prices resulting from local shortages.

In the Soviet Union, pork production was down slightly in 1986 and is expected to show little or no growth in 1987. The drop in Soviet production likely is the result of reduced private sector production and shortages of high protein feed.

In the EC-12, pork production is up 3 percent in 1986 because of favorable hog/feed price ratios. For 1987, production is projected to be up only slightly despite lower feed prices. One factor in the projected production slowdown in 1987 is the impending enforcement of Dutch controls on hog and poultry wastes. Other factors are increased competition from non-EC producers in export markets, foot and mouth disease problems in Italy and fear of further hog cholora outbreaks in the United Kingdom. Also, the French pork industry is restructuring with smaller farms being replaced by fewer but larger units. As the smaller farmers sell out, inventory and production is expected to fall over the short term.

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In the United States pork production for 1987 is projected to be up slightly after falling nearly 5 percent this year. December 1986 hog numbers are projected to fall to around 50 million head, the lowest since 1975.

	Hog Numbers			Pork Production		
	1985	1986 1/	1987 2/	1985	1986 2/	1987 2/
	Million head			Million tons		
Canada	11.0	10.7	10.9	0.90	0.88	0.90
USA	54.1	52.3	50.0	6.72	6.39	6.44
EC-12	94.6	97.0	98.6	11.19	11.50	11.55
Eastern Europe	73.6	71.2	70.3	6.55	6.68	6.68
USSR	77.9	77.6	77.5	5.90	5.85	5.85
Japan	10.7	11.1	11.2	1.53	1.50	1.56
China	306.8	331.5	343.3	16.50	17.00	17.60
Total 3/	705.3	728.9	740.1	54.07	54.74	55.57

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Forecast. 3/ Total 36 Countries

World sheep numbers are expected to continue to expand during 1986. Sheepmeat production for 1986 is down due largely to a decline in New Zealand but is projected to increase in 1987.

In New Zealand, a seven-week slaughter works strike which ended in April caused production to fall and projected 1987 starting inventories to rise. For 1987, production is projected to be up. However, output growth will be moderated by poor returns on sheep, discouraging pasture fertilizer application and expanding live exports.

Australian sheep inventory growth slowed in 1986 as more wethers were included in flocks to increase wool production.

In the Soviet Union herd numbers and sheep meat production both continued to decline this year.

	Sheep Inventory			Sheepmeat Production		
	1985	1986 1/	1987 2/	1985	1986 2/	1987 2/
	Thousand head			Million tons		
Australia	150	156	160	0.55	0.57	0.59
New Zealand	70	68	73	0.71	0.62	0.65
Soviet Union	143	141	140	0.88	0.85	0.83
Total 3/	689	692	704	4.82	4.71	4.77

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Forecast. 3/ 30 Countries.

Total poultry meat production is forecast to show a 4-percent increase in 1986, with a similar increase expected for 1987. In both years the United States is expected to account for about half the global increase. Growth during 1986 is forecast to be well above 5 percent in Brazil and the Middle East and about 2 percent in the EC-12 and the USSR.

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Growth in global egg production continues to be slow as most developed economies are continuing to experience unfavorable returns due to excess supplies. Favorable margins during late 1985 and early 1986 have made the United States an exception. Egg production in the EC-12 is forecast to decline slightly in 1986 because both domestic and export demand have shown a strong tendency to decline. Egg production in the Soviet Union is expected to continue its pattern of steady expansion. Production in Algeria, in recent years a major egg importer, is expected to continue its rapid expansion, bringing that country very close to self sufficiency.

Poultry Meat and Egg Production

	Total Poultry Meat			Eggs		
	1985 1/	1986 2/	1987 2/	1985 1/	1986 2/	1987 2/
	Million tons			Million units		
United States	7.87	8.35	8.96	68.25	68.87	69.48
Brazil	1.53	1.65	1.85	9.00	10.00	10.50
Canada	0.61	0.63	0.65	5.86	5.88	5.90
EC-12	5.31	5.42	5.45	82.27	81.90	81.80
Hungary	0.40	0.43	0.43	4.15	4.01	4.02
USSR	2.70	2.75	2.80	77.00	77.50	79.00
Japan	1.40	1.40	1.42	35.70	36.30	36.50
Total Above	19.82	20.63	21.56	282.23	284.46	287.20
Others	5.34	5.47	5.73	84.55	84.83	84.34
World Total 3/	25.16	26.10	27.29	366.78	369.29	371.54

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Forecast. 3/ Total includes 45 countries for total poultry meat and 39 countries for eggs.

Stimulated by strong demand, U.S. broiler production is up nearly 5 percent in 1986 and is forecast to increase another 6 percent in 1987. Most of the change is due to strong domestic demand. Canada's broiler output is expected to continue its rapid growth based largely on expansion in demand by the fast food industry.

Mexico's broiler production is expected to decline about 1 percent in 1986 as the negative effects of the weak economy override the positive effects of substitution of low priced poultry for higher priced red meats. A reversal of that situation is expected in 1987.

Broiler production in Brazil is benefiting from increased domestic demand due to the beef shortage in that country. That situation is expected to continue in 1987. Output of broilers in Venezuela in both 1986 and 1987 is expected to remain near the 1985 level because that country has largely reached self sufficiency.

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Broiler and Turkey Meat Production

	Broiler			Turkey Meat		
	1985 1/	1986 2/	1987 2/	1985 1/	1986 2/	1987 2/
	--------Thousand tons-------			------Thousand tons------		
United States	6,242	6,528	6,923	1,334	1,520	1,745
Brazil	1,490	1,600	1,800	40	50	50
EC-12	3,816	3,869	3,896	797	844	860
Hungary	340	365	365	NA	NA	NA
USSR	1,510	1,540	1,600	100	100	105
Thailand	393	430	449	NA	NA	NA
Total Above	13,791	14,332	15,033	2,271	2,514	2,760
Others	5,357	5,450	5,692	214	214	220
World Total 3/	19,148	19,782	20,725	2,485	2,728	2,980

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Forecast. 3/ World total includes 37 countries for broilers and 20 countries for turkeys.

Broiler production in the EC-12 is expected to be up about 1 percent in both 1986 and 1987. For EC producers, the positive impact of lower feed prices has been largely offset by declining export demand and very slow growth in the domestic market. In France, the largest producer in the EC, broiler production is forecast to rise only 1 percent in 1986, but that will still result in significant accumulation of stocks by the end of the year. Production is forecast to decline slightly in 1987. After favorable growth in 1985, Spain's broiler output is forecast to show little change in either 1986 or 1987. Spanish producers are attempting to avoid surplus problems by self regulation of their output.

In East Europe, Hungary's broiler output started to expand again in 1985 after 2 years with virtually stable production levels. Output growth of 7 percent is forecast for 1986 with much of the increase destined for export to the Soviet Union. Poland's broiler industry expanded sharply in 1985 and 8- to 10-percent increases are forecast for 1986 and 1987. Feed shortages are still a problem, but both the feed industry and individual producers are reported to be finding more ways to effectively use domestically produced feed ingredients.

Broiler output in the Soviet Union is forecast to increase 3 to 4 percent in both 1986 and 1987. The broiler sector usually has priority when grain supplies are allocated; however, the protein component of the ration continues to be a limiting factor.

In Japan, 1986 broiler production is not expected to increase because declining prices for broilers have largely offset the positive effects of lower feed prices. Prices for broilers are under pressure because the stronger Japanease yen has made imported broilers more competitive. Broiler production in Thailand is expected to increase nearly 10 percent in 1986 following a 5-percent increase in 1985. Most of the increased production is for the export market.

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Turkey meat production in the United States is forecast to increase nearly 15 percent in 1986 as producers respond to favorable margins. A similar increase is forecast for 1987. In the EC-12, turkey meat is forecast to increase about 6 percent in 1986 due mainly to favorable feed prices and growing domestic demand. Among EC producers, the United Kingdom and France are expected to increase their output about 8 percent due to rapid expansion in domestic markets. On the other hand, Italy's output is expected to expand only 2 percent because per capita utilization appears to have stabilized.

FRUITS

CHILE'S Fresh Fruit Exports Set Record. Chile's exports of fresh fruit set an all-time record in January-June 1986 when they were valued at $348 million, up 18 percent from the same period in 1985. The United States remained Chile's top fruit export market, receiving $213 million in January-June 1986, a record for the period. Chile exported over 75 percent of its grapes, plums, peaches and nectarines to the United States during the winters of 1985 and 1986.

NUTS

Inclement Weather Reduces WORLD Almond Harvest. Commercial almond production for the 1986/87 season is forecast at 239,586 tons (shelled basis), 29 percent below the near-record volume harvested a year ago. Weather has been the key factor this season. The U.S. crop was severely damaged by rains and high winds during the crucial blossoming stage and is currently estimated at only 120,200 tons. In Spain, a late-season freeze, followed by unseasonably dry weather, is expected to drop output 20 percent below last year's level. However, quality and kernal size are reportedly normal. Lack of moisture throughout most of the growing season is expected to reduce Tunisia's crop 22 percent.

In contrast, favorable weather conditions are apparently responsible for above-average crops in the other major producing countries: a 20-percent gain in Italy; a 5-percent increase in Greece; and near-record crops in Morocco and Turkey.

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The following table presents almond production for selected countries in metric tons on a shelled basis:

	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87 1/
Greece	14,400	13,320	13,900
Italy	13,000	15,000	18,000
Morocco	6,130	5,910	6,000
Portugal	3,998	2,550	3,200
Spain	40,000	65,000	52,000
Tunisia	14,857	18,464	14,286
Turkey	11,000	8,000	12,000
United States	266,260	210,920	120,200
Total	369,645	339,164	239,586

1/ Preliminary.

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WORLD Filbert Production Forecast to Increase in 1986/87. The 1986/87 filbert harvest by the major world producers is expected to total 434,400 tons (in-shell basis), 11 percent above the 1985/86 volume, but 22 percent below the record 588,440 tons produced during the 1983/84 season. Favorable growing conditions in Turkey are expected to result in a 300,000-ton crop, up 43 percent from last season. For the other three commercial producers, Italy, Spain and the United States, the 1986/87 season is an off-year in the alternate bearing cycle. A 23-percent decline, to 100,000 tons, is forecast for Italy. This is an above-average crop, but is well below production potential. In Spain, the cyclical factor was exacerbated by drought conditions during the latter part of the season. A drop of 37 percent is projected. The U.S. crop is forecast to decline 29 percent. However, if the current estimate is realized, this harvest will still rank as the third largest crop in the industry's history.

The following table presents filbert production for selected countries in metric tons on an in-shell basis:

	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87 1/
Italy	55,000	130,000	100,000
Spain	13,000	29,900	18,700
Turkey	300,000	210,000	300,000
United States	12,160	22,320	15,700
Total	380,160	392,220	434,400

1/ Preliminary.

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CREDIT NOTES

GSM-102 Actions Announced for EL SALVADOR and KOREA. At the request of the government of El Salvador, an additional $1.8 million in credit guarantees have been authorized so El Salvador can buy U.S. oilseeds under the Commodity Credit Corporation's (CCC) credit guarantee program (GSM-102). CCC also announced a fiscal year 1987 program valued at $500 million for Korea. Commodities include cotton, wheat, feed grains, oilseeds and tallow.

EXPORT ENHANCEMENT INITIATIVES

The status of USDA's Export Enhancement Program as of Sept. 12, 1986, was as follows in metric tons:

ANNOUNCED INITIATIVES	DATE ANNOUNCED	QUANTITY/RESULTS	
45. Venezuela Barley Malt	Sept. 4, '86	100,000	
44. Cyprus Barley	Aug. 26, '86	150,000	Sold 25,000
43. Canary Islands Wheat	Aug. 8, '86	100,000	
42. Eygpt Semolina	Aug. 6, '86	30,000	
41. USSR Wheat	Aug. 1, '86	4 million	
40. Canary Is. Dairy Cattle	July 28, '86	3,000 head	
39. Hong Kong Table Eggs	July 28, '86	44 million	
38. Senegal Wheat	July 17, '86	100,000	
37. India Vegetable Oil	July 8, '86	25,000	
36. Jordan Barley	June 17, '86	60,000	
35. Israel Barley	June 17, '86	200,000	Sold 5,200
34. Tunisia Dairy Cattle	May 29, '86	4,000 head	
33. Algeria Dairy Cattle	May 29, '86	5,000 head	
32. Sri Lanka Wheat	May 16, '86	125,000	Sold 75,000
31. Saudia Arabia Barley	May 7, '86	500,000	COMPLETE
	Aug. 6, '86	250,000	COMPLETE
30. Algeria Barley	Apr 17, '86	500,000	
29. Morocco Dairy Cattle	Apr 16, '86	4,000 head	Sold 150
28. Turkey Dairy Cattle	Apr 16, '86	5,000 head	
27. Egypt Dairy Cattle	Apr 16, '86	6,000 head	COMPLETE
	Sept 12, '86	10,000 head	
26. Yemen Poultry Feed	Apr 14, '86	150,000	
25. Yugoslavia Wheat	Apr 10, '86	200,000	COMPLETE
	June 24, '86	200,000	Sold 130,000
24. Indonesia Dairy Cattle	Apr 9, '86	7,500 head	
23. Syria Wheat	Apr 8, '86	700,000	
22. Benin Wheat	Apr 7, '86	45,000	Sold 20,000
21. Algeria Table Eggs	Apr 4, '86	500 million	
20. Iraq Dairy Cattle	Apr 4, '86	6,500 head	
19. Jordan Wheat	Mar 19, '86	75,000	COMPLETE
	June 24, '86	75,000	COMPLETE
18. Tunisia Wheat	Mar 18, '86	300,000	COMPLETE
	Aug. 22, '86	800,000	
17. Algeria Wheat Flour	Feb 25, '86	100,000	
16. Algeria Semolina	Feb 11, '86	250,000	

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15.	Philippines Wheat	Jan 7, '86	150,000	COMPLETE (152,400)
14.	Zaire Wheat	Dec 27, '85	40,000	COMPLETE
		May 15, '86	40,000	COMPLETE
13.	Nigeria Barley Malt	Dec 10, '85	100,000	Sold 4,400
12.	Iraq Wheat Flour	Dec 9, '85	150,000	Sold 75,000
11.	Egypt Poultry	Nov 26, '85	8,000	COMPLETE
		Mar 21, '86	15,000	COMPLETE
		June 18, '86	5,000	COMPLETE
		July 8, '86	15,000	Sold 7,500
10.	Zaire Wheat Flour	Nov 18, '85	64,000	COMPLETE
		May 15, '86	30,000	
9.	Philippines Wheat Flour	Nov 15, '85	100,000	Sold 50,000
8.	Jordan Rice	Nov 8, '85	40,000	Sold 22,700
7.	Turkey Wheat	Oct 16, '85	500,000	COMPLETE (506,600)
		May 8, '86	500,000	
6.	Morocco Wheat	Sept 30, '85	1,500,000	Sold 890,000
5.	Yemen Wheat	Sept 6, '85	100,000	Sold 50,000
4.	Yemen Wheat Flour	Aug 20, '85	50,000	COMPLETE
		Apr 14, '86	100,000	Sold 13,000 LT
3.	Egypt Wheat	Jul 26, '85	500,000	COMPLETE
		Oct 30, '85	500,000	COMPLETE (512,500)
		June 20, '86	500,000	COMPLETE
		July 29, '86	52,000	Sold 29,000
2.	Egypt Wheat Flour	July 2, '85	600,000	COMPLETE
		Aug. 6, '86	600,000	
1.	Algeria Wheat	Jun 4, '85	1,000,000	COMPLETE
		Apr 10, '86	1,000,000	

EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM SUMMARY

Announced to Date	18,063,780 (grain equivalent)
	544 million table eggs
	43,000 tons frozen poultry
	51,000 head dairy cattle
	25,000 tons vegetable oil
Sold to Date	5,095,500 wheat
	1,188,483 flour (grain equivalent)
	780,200 barley
	35,500 frozen poultry
	22,700 rice
	5,980 barley malt (grain equivalent)
	150 head dairy cattle
Estimated Bonus Book Value	$363.9 million

TARGETED EXPORT PROMOTION PROGRAM

The status of USDA's Targeted Export Promotion Program as of Sept. 16, 1986, was as follows:

DATE ANNOUNCED	COMMODITY	VALUE	COUNTRY
Sept. 16, 1986	Processed foods	$0.5 million	Pacific Rim, Western Europe, Middle East, Caribbean
Sept. 16, 1986	Wine	$2.5 million	Pacific Rim, Western Europe
Sept. 12, 1986	Rice	$3.5 million	European Community, Middle East, Africa Southeast Asia, Caribbean
Sept. 8, 1986	Fresh pears	$0.3	Scandinavia, Arabian Gulf, Pacific Rim
Sept. 2, 1986	Wheat	$2 million over 3 years	Egypt, Algeria
Aug. 12, 1986	Canned Peaches, Fruit Cocktail	$5.1 million	Pacific Rim & Middle East
Aug. 8, 1986	Feed Grains	$2.1 million	To be announced
July 28, 1986	Dry Peas & Lentils	$2.5 million	EC, Colombia, India
July 25, 1986	Table Grapes	$0.35 million	Japan
July 18, 1986	Washington State Apples	$1.4 million	United Kingdom, Taiwan, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Norway, Middle East
July 17, 1986	Wood Products	$0.65 million 1/	United Kingdom
July 16, 1986	Wheat	$1.1 million	Developing countries
July 14, 1986	Poultry & Eggs	$6 million	Pacific Rim, Middle East countries
June 24, 1986	Feed Grains, Soybean Meal & Dairy Cattle	$9 million over 3 years	Algeria
June 23, 1986	Fresh & Processed Florida Citrus	$4.6 million	Western Europe & Pacific Rim
May 20, 1986	Dried Prunes	$4 million	Western Europe
April 30, 1986	Wood	$1.95 million (over 3 years)	Japan
April 28, 1986	Wine	$2.3 million	Japan, United Kingdom, Hong Kong, Singapore
April 25, 1986	Almonds	$0.9 million	Western Europe, Japan, Korea
April 17, 1986	Canned Peaches, Fruit Cocktail	$2.5 million	Japan, Taiwan
April 16, 1986	Walnuts	$9 million 2/	Western Europe, Japan, Australia

TEA programs, cont.

April 16, 1986	Raisins	\$6.3 million	Western Europe, Pacific Rim, Middle East
April 14, 1986	California & Arizona fresh & processed citrus	\$8.5 million	Western Europe, Pacific Rim
March 27, 1986	Frozen Potatoes	\$2 million	Japan, Hong Kong Taiwan, Malaysia Singapore
	Total:	\$79.05 million	

1/ Part of April 30, 1986, wood TEA amount. Not included in total.
2/ Includes additional \$2 million announced Aug. 1, 1986.

Selected International Prices

Item	September 16, 1986		Change from a week ago	A year ago
ROTTERDAM PRICES 1/	$ per MT	$ per bu.	$ per MT	$ per MT
Wheat:				
Canadian No. 1 CWRS-13.5%.	N.Q.	--	--	N.Q.
U.S. No. 2 DNS/NS: 14%....	126.50	3.44	+0.50	155.00
U.S. No. 2 S.R.W.	123.00	3.35	-1.75	131.00
U.S. No. 3 H.A.D..........	135.00	3.67	+3.75	160.00
Canadian No. 1 A: Durum...	N.Q.	--	--	N.Q.
Feed grains:				
U.S. No. 3 Yellow Corn....	78.75	2.00	-5.75	109.50
Soybeans and meal:				
U.S. No. 2 Yellow.........	N.Q.	--	--	206.50
Brazil 47/48% Soya Pellets	206.00	--	+5.00	169.50
U.S. 44% Soybean Meal.....	185.50	--	-12.50	161.00
U.S. FARM PRICES 3/				
Wheat.....................	81.20	2.21	-0.73	108.02
Barley....................	49.60	1.08	-1.38	60.17
Corn......................	55.91	1.42	-1.57	91.73
Sorghum...................	59.74	2.71	-1.10	71.21
Broilers..................	1,410.28	--	+12.35	1,040.57
EC IMPORT LEVIES				
Wheat 5/..................	170.70	4.65	+0.75	80.15
Barley....................	174.95	3.81	+4.10	82.05
Corn......................	182.20	4.63	+1.85	73.15
Sorghum...................	182.70	4.67	+3.50	91.60
Broilers 4/ 6/ 8/.........	363.00	--	+3.00	173.00
EC INTERVENTION PRICES 7/ 9/				
Common wheat(feed quality)	182.60	4.97	+3.80	141.45
Bread wheat (min. quality)	191.80	5.72	+3.90	151.05
Maize.....................	191.80	4.87	+3.90	141.45
Barley and all other feed grains, excluding maize.	182.60	--	+3.80	141.45
Broilers 4/ 6/............	1548.00	--	+9.00	1120.00
EC EXPORT RESTITUTIONS (subsidies)				
Wheat	112.65	3.07	--	N.A.
Barley....................	126.85	2.76	--	N.A.
Broilers 4/ 6/ 8/............	267.00	--	+2.00	100.00

1/ Asking prices in U.S. dollars for imported grain and soybeans, c.i.f., Rotterdam. 2/ Hundredweight (CWT). 3/ Five-day moving average. 4/ EC category--70 percent whole chicken. 5/ Reflects lower EC export subsidy--down to 20.00 ECU/100 bag effective 9/14/83 from 22.50 ECU/100 bag set in 2/83. 6/ F.o.b. price for R.T.C. broilers at West German border. 7/ Reference price. 8/ Reflects change in level set by EC. 9/ Changes may be due partly to exchange rate fluctuations and/or ECU payments. N.A.=None authorized. N.Q.=Not quoted. Note: Basis September delivery.

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